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ANNEX M HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

APPENDIX I SCOPE

TAB A INTRODUCTION

This Annex is intended to meet the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) requirement for hazardous substance-release contingency planning. Public Law 101-380, which created the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90), also amended the FWPCA to require contingency planning for releases of hazardous substances. That amendment is found in Title 33, United States Code, Section 1321(j)(1).

While the law requires planning for “hazardous-substance” releases, the developers of this Annex have chosen to use the broader term “hazardous materials” for plan development, as defined in Annex A, Appendix II of the ACP. Essentially, this Annex addresses response to any undesirable non-oil substance leaked into the environment.

This Annex outlines the jurisdictional boundaries of hazardous-materials (hazmat) incident response between federal, state, and local agencies, defines the locally available response assets to address a hazmat incident, and utilizes scenarios to describe likely response activities in hypothetical circumstances.

TAB B BACKGROUND

In addition to examining the prevention and response to oil-related incidents, the FWPCA addressed hazardous substances as well. In previous versions of the Area Contingency Plans (ACPs), hazardous-substance issues were given only cursory attention, given the complexity of the subject and the more immediate mandate of outlining emergency response to oil. In this year’s ACPs an effort has been made to address the issues concerning hazardous materials in more detail, with the understanding that this is an iterative process and more work will be required in future planning cycles. Next year’s 1996 version is expected to further refine this year’s draft section on hazardous materials.

For the purposes of this section, the discussion will be limited to hazmat incidents occurring during marine transportation only. This approach has been taken in order to isolate the issues of jurisdiction and response procedures to one clearly defined area. Scenarios have been developed using this approach to further examine all issues surrounding hazmat incidents on water.

In accordance with the California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan (HMICP), response and management of a hazmat incident is primarily the responsibility of local government acting as the lead for public health and safety within their jurisdiction. This is especially true when an incident occurs in an inland location. Local fire and police departments and other emergency personnel who have been trained in response procedures for hazmat incidents will respond and be the first officials to begin handling the emergency. If other local assistance is required, or, due to the size of an incident, state or federal resources are needed, a larger response network is built through the incident command system and a unified command representing joint decision-making authority will be developed. The vast majority of relatively routine hazmat incidents are handled in this manner.

However, hazmat-incident response in the marine environment offers a unique set of variables that do not lend themselves to be defined along clear jurisdictional lines. Local government personnel may have the resources and training to respond properly to land-based incidents, but do not have the expertise of dealing with marine firefighting or emergency response on water. Conversely, the U.S. Coast Guard has the expertise to manage many marine incidents, such as fire, disabled vessel management or rescue, but has only basic training in hazardous material emergency management. The method to properly respond is further complicated by the introduction of state and federal specialized response teams that have the proper training to assist in an incident response, but must be correctly requested and then integrated into the management structure in order to properly aid the incident-command team.

The question of who is in charge of an incident and who actually manages the incident may be two separate entities. Section 311(c)(1) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended by the Oil Pollution Control Act of 1990, gives the OSC authority to “direct or monitor all Federal, State, and private actions to remove a discharge” (emphasis added). The National Contingency Plan, as revised on Thursday, September 15, 1994, states in Code of Federal Regulations title 40, part 300, section 135(d) [40 CFR 300.135(d)] that “the OSC’s efforts shall be coordinated with other appropriate federal, state, local, and private response agencies. OSCs may designate capable persons from federal, state, or local agencies to act as their on-scene representatives.” Thus, a local government may manage a response, and the OSC’s only involvement would be notification and confidence that the local official, serving as the OSC on-scene representative, had the capabilities to conduct an effective response, with OSC assistance as needed.

The method by which an emergency is managed is contingent upon two variables: the incident’s location and size. If at dock, where local responders can have direct access to a site, local government will start out in the lead. If the incident is on an anchored vessel or at sea, the Coast Guard will likely begin as the incident commander. Initial response to marine hazmat emergencies will involve local-government responders, the U.S. Coast Guard, and appropriate state agencies, but as the incident grows and the need for specialized personnel and resources increase, the incident-command system will expand and the unified command will be formed with the responsible decision makers. Given the specifics of a particular incident, the lead authority in the unified-command team would likely be the local government or the U.S. Coast Guard, with potential involvement by the responsible party (spiller) and the state.

Communication and coordination will be paramount in any hazmat incident in order to ensure a proper response structure is established and clear lines of authority exist.

APPENDIX II GOVERNMENTAL POLICY AND RESPONSE

TAB A INTRODUCTION

The response system for the governmental agencies widely differs depending on which level of government is involved. Each level has its own unique capabilities, responsibilities, response strengths and authorities. The following Tabs describe the response actions and systems for the federal, state, and local agencies as viewed by the agencies themselves.

TAB B FEDERAL POLICY AND RESPONSE

Under the National Contingency Plan, the federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) is the senior official for all response efforts. These responsibilities are shared between the Coast Guard and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The Coast Guard provides the OSC for oil discharges and hazmat releases into or threatening the coastal zone. EPA provides OSCs for oil discharges and hazmat releases into or threatening the inland zone. The Coast Guard OSC has responsibility for spills, releases and threatened spills and releases from vessels and Coast Guard-regulated marine transportation-related facilities. The boundaries between the Coast Guard and EPA zones can be found in the Regional Contingency Plan, Annex II, and in the Area Contingency Plans, Annex A, Appendix IV.

The role of OSC is radically different depending on the material involved in a spill or threatening to impact the federal waters. In incidents involving oil, the Coast Guard OSC takes a very active role in the response. The OSC serves as the senior member of the Unified Command and directs the response activities. For hazmat releases or threatened releases, the OSC looks after federal interests and provides support to the local, county or state responding agency. The OSC would assume an active role only under specific circumstances, such as when an incident exceeds response capabilities of local agencies. The OSC would assist the state and local agencies with any technical advice and to monitor the response.

There are seven areas of Coast Guard response in the event of a chemical release. The paragraphs in italics are from a Coast Guard Headquarters directive, and the subsequent paragraphs contain amplifying information.

- (1) Conducting local contingency planning for response to hazardous chemical releases.

The Marine Safety Office (MSO) is not a response organization. It is not our intent to create a contingency plan for response organizations. This annex will identify the resources and authorities held by the Captain of the Port, San Francisco Bay, that may assist in a hazardous material incident response.

- (2) Conducting traditional Captain of the Port (COTP) response measures such as restricting access to the affected area and controlling marine traffic; notifying facilities operating vulnerable water intakes of the release; coordinating with state and local emergency forces; and assisting as resources and capabilities permit.

The Commanding Officer, USCG Marine Safety Office San Francisco Bay (CO, MSO SFB) is designated as the COTP from the California-Oregon border south to the Monterey County-San Luis Obispo County line. Annex A contains the detailed description of the boundaries for this zone.

U.S. Coast Guard COTPs serve as the designated OSCs for the coastal zone. Therefore, CO, MSO SFB is the OSC for the northern and central California coastal zone. Marine Safety Office San Francisco Bay may be reached at:

24-hour phone: 510-437-3073

The Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Los Angeles/Long Beach (CO, MSO LA/LB) is designated as the COTP from the Monterey County-San Luis Obispo County line south to the Orange County/San Diego County line. Annex A contains the detailed description of the boundaries for this zone.

CO, MSO LA/LB is the OSC for the southern California coastal zone to the Orange/San Diego County line. Marine Safety Office Los Angeles/Long Beach may be reached at:
24-hour phone: 310-980-4444

CO, MSO San Diego is the OSC for the Southern California coastline from the Orange/San Diego County line to the Mexican Border. Marine Safety Office San Diego may be reached at:
24-hour phone: 619-683-6470

For this annex, the coastal zone consists of the waters (not any land) from the seaward edge of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ, commonly referred to as the 200-mile limit) to the dividing line between Coast Guard and EPA responsibilities (see Annex A for detailed boundaries for each COTP area of responsibility.)

The Commanding Officer of the MSO is designated by the Commandant of the Coast Guard as the COTP for the purpose of giving immediate direction to Coast Guard law enforcement within his assigned area.

The COTP San Francisco Bay Area Of Responsibility (AOR) comprises the land masses and waters of Utah, except for Washington, Kane, San Juan, and Garfield Counties; Nevada, except for Clark County; and all of California north of San Luis Obispo, Kern, and San Bernardino Counties. Note that the AOR for the Coast Guard COTP authority is not the same as the AOR for the Coast Guard OSC authority.

The COTP LA/LB Area of Responsibility (AOR) comprises of the land masses and waters of San Luis Obispo County; Kern County; San Bernardino County; Los Angeles County; Riverside County; and Orange County, California.

The COTP San Diego Area of Responsibility comprises the land masses and waters of Arizona; Washington, Kane, San Juan, and Garfield Counties, Utah; Clark County, Nevada; and San Diego and Imperial Counties, California.

The COTP can control access to an area by establishment of an safety zone. That safety zone can include water-front facilities, vessels, and areas of water or land, or both.

The COTP can enlist the aid of Federal, state, county, municipal, and private agencies to assist in the enforcement of access control. This section also allows use of Coast Guard resources for transportation of hazardous material incident responders, both government agencies and commercial.

The COTP can control marine traffic by directing vessel movements in a specified area.

The COTP can create a COTP order directing a specific vessel's operation, including anchoring, for, among other things, "temporary hazardous conditions".

The COTP can prohibit entry into U.S. waters for multiple reasons, including discharges of oil or hazardous materials.

The COTP can request a response from our Pacific Area Strike Team (PST) at Novato, California. The PST is the only hazardous materials response organization directly controlled by the Coast Guard.

The COTP can have other Coast Guard units initiate marine band radio broadcasts for both informational purposes and to assist enforcement actions.

The Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection (OCMI) is tasked with inspection of vessels, shipyard and factory inspections, investigation of marine casualties and accidents, licensing mariners, and enforcement of vessel inspec-

tion, navigation, and seamen's laws in general.

The OCMI AOR is the same as the COTP AOR above.

(3) Conducting a preliminary assessment of the incident to: (1) evaluate the magnitude of the threat to the public health and welfare and the environment, (2) determine if response action by the spiller and/or the state and local government is adequate, (3) establish jurisdiction for a Federal response, and (4) collect the data necessary to formulate a response plan if a Federal response is warranted.

County and municipal agencies may have jurisdiction and responsibility. Their responders may require transportation, and the COTP may be able to arrange it.

If the COTP can bring expertise, personnel, or equipment to assist a problem at sea, we do not expect an offer of assistance to be declined. If the incident is at sea, the COTP can also contact Special Forces (USCG National Strike Force (NSF), EPA Environmental Response Team (ERT), NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC), EPA Technical Assistance Team (TAT), etc.) for recommendations.

(4) Contacting the owner and/or operator of the source of the release, if known, to inform them of their potential liability for government removal costs, to explain the Coast Guard's role as OSC, and to gather information for response and port safety purposes. Administrative orders shall be used when appropriate to direct actions of the responsible party.

The state has various funding sources of their own, and should evaluate appropriate state sources before seeking CERCLA money.

Please note that while the COTP can issue an administrative order to a facility under the authority of CERCLA Section 106, the definition of facility under CERCLA section 101(9) does not include vessels. Therefore, the COTP cannot issue administrative orders to vessels. The COTP may, however, be able to use a COTP order to accomplish the same effect.

(5) Based on the findings of the preliminary assessment, carrying out first aid mitigation actions if the situation warrants immediate action. First aid mitigation actions are those response actions taken by OSC personnel necessary to address immediate concerns prior to the arrival of cleanup contractors or action by the responsible party.

(6) Monitoring cleanup actions of responsible parties or, in the case of Federal removals, providing on-scene supervision of removal activities, ensuring the employment of a sound removal strategy. The OSC is not expected to be capable of designing and carrying out a complex removal plan. In certain situations, support from Special Forces (E.G. National Strike Force (NSF), EPA Environmental Response Team (ERT), NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC)) may be necessary to assist in the development or review of a removal strategy. In either case, the OSC shall ensure that guidelines regarding worker safety are adhered to by all parties involved in the response.

To create a site safety plan, COTP may require the assistance of the ship's agent or shipping company for providing both the hazardous materials manifest and assistance in creating a removal strategy.

(7) For Federal removals, arranging for the services of contractors and supervising their actions, ensuring that response costs are documented as required by Chapter 86 of the Marine Safety Manual.

MARINE SAFETY OFFICES IN THE ELEVENTH COAST GUARD DISTRICT

Marine Safety Office **San Francisco Bay** may be reached at:

24-hour phone: 510-437-3073 **24-hour fax:** 510-437-3072

The fax is attended daily from approximately 6:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. If an incoming fax must be seen immediately between 10:00 P.M. and 6:00 A.M., please call the 24-hour phone number first to alert the watchstander.

Marine Safety Office **Los Angeles/Long Beach** may be reached at:

24-hour phone: 310-980-4444 **24-hour fax:** 310-980-4414

Marine Safety Office **San Diego** may be reached at:

24-hour phone: 619-683-6470 **24-hour fax:** 619-683-6474

TAB C STATE POLICY AND RESPONSE

In California, the state's main role in any hazmat incident is to assist local government, and take part in the unified command as appropriate. Certain resources exist at the state level, and if requested can be made available to assist federal and local responders in a marine hazmat incident.

A release or threatened release of a hazardous material within the State of California must be reported. Hazardous material includes any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health or safety or to the environment, if released. There is no minimum reportable quantity. An immediate verbal report of any release or threatened release of hazardous material must be made to (1) the local emergency response agency (such as 9-1-1, or the fire or health department, as directed by local laws), then (2) to the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) at **800-852-7550** or 916-262-1621. This immediate report should include: location of the release or threatened release; the name(s) of the person(s) reporting; hazardous material involved; estimates of the quantity, and potential hazards presented by the material.

OES will notify other federal and state agencies and appropriate local government contacts as specified in law. Assistance may be sought from local agencies, other state agencies, or the federal government for any incident response. Additionally, the notifier or responders may request that OES contact specialized state agencies (such as DTSC) for additional assistance. In California, the primary state agencies that will assist the incident responders are the following:

Department of Fish and Game (DFG) - the department has the lead state authority for any off-highway spill. DFG will also be actively involved with the transition of an incident from the emergency response phase to the longer-term environmental remediation phase;

Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) - as part of California's Environmental Protection Agency (Cal EPA), DTSC has expertise handling and responding to a situations involving hazardous materials;

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) - also part of Cal EPA and is concerned with researching and responding to a substance's impact to human health and the environment;

California Highway Patrol (CHP) - the primary state responder to any on-highway incident;

Regional Air and Water Boards - are both part of Cal EPA and have jurisdiction for air and water quality in their areas.

Hazmat responses will be conducted under the auspices of the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) (Chapter 1, Division 2, Title 19, California Code of Regulations). SEMS defines the principles of the incident-command system, incident resources and facilities, and common responsibilities. The key components of SEMS are:

- (1) Five levels of emergency management will be used statewide to create uniform organization and terminology. The five levels are field/incident, local government, operational area, region, and state.
- (2) Five standard functions of the emergency response organization at all levels will be used. The five levels are command/management, operations, plans/intelligence, logistics, and finance/administration.
- (3) The Operational Area (county) will be the central coordination point for information and resources at a major local incident.
- (4) A statewide master mutual-aid system exists for coordination of operational area, regional, and state resources during major emergencies.
- (5) An Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS) can be used to link all operational areas and OES via satellite communications.
- (6) All state and local agencies must use SEMS during disaster responses and it is an eligibility requirement for local governments and agencies to receive state reimbursement following a disaster.
- (7) SEMS guidelines and information on an approved course of instruction are available from state OES.

Further responsibilities and resources are contained in the California Hazardous Material Incident Contingency Plan (HMICP), compiled by the state OES. The HMICP contains a listing of additional federal, state, and local resources available during a response to a hazmat incident. The HMICP also outlines the policy and process that should be followed during a hazmat incident in California. The HMICP is currently being rewritten to be consistent with SEMS and other state response programs that the Legislature has created since its last edition.

For most hazmat emergencies, local-government responders will be on scene first at an incident within their jurisdiction. If not present on the scene, local-government representatives should be brought into the management of the incident as soon as possible. Generally, in any hazmat incident assisting agencies will respond from three functional areas:

- (1) Fire Services - Certain fire departments have established a hazmat response team whose organizational structure will provide the necessary supervision and control for the essential functions required at a hazmat incident.
- (2) Law Enforcement - The local law-enforcement agency will respond to most hazmat incidents. Depending on the incident factors, law enforcement may be a partner in the unified command of the incident, or may participate as an assisting agency. Some functional responsibilities which may be handled by law enforcement include: isolating the incident area; managing crowd control; traffic control; providing protective public action, such as evacuations or sheltering-in-place; and managing criminal investigations.
- (3) Environmental-Health Agencies - In most cases, the local or state environmental-health agency will be at the scene as a partner in the command of the incident. Some functional responsibilities which may be handled by environmental-health agencies include: determining the nature and identity of the

hazardous material; establishing the criteria for cleanup and disposal of the material; declaring the site safe for reentry by the public; providing the medical history of exposed individuals; monitoring the surrounding environment; assisting in the cleanup of the site; and providing technical advice.

These three functional areas will be addressed through local, state and federal officials responding to the incident utilizing the incident-command system. The design of the ICS structure and the makeup of the unified command will be determined by the specifics of a particular incident.

Currently in California a system of hazmat mutual aid is being developed. A specific subset of the master mutual-aid program in the state, the hazmat-specific program will simplify and organize procedures for responding agencies to share personnel and resources during an incident, however large. The text of this program should be available at the end of 1995.

TAB D LOCAL GOVERNMENT POLICY AND RESPONSE

Pursuant to the California Health and Safety Code Chapter 6.95, local governments have developed local area plans (which differ from the Federal ACPs) documenting policies and procedures for responding to hazmat incidents. These policies and procedures include sections on notification and coordination, communications, utilization of the incident-command system, pre-emergency planning, public safety and information, supplies and equipment, and responsibilities of responding organizations. The main responsibilities of the response agencies are to rescue and treat victims, perform fire suppression, isolate contaminated areas from the general public, control and contain hazardous materials, and facilitate any public evacuations or shelter-in-place operations. The area plan delineates who is responsible for management of the incident. Local area plans may differ on the designee of the incident commander. Representatives from local police, fire, or offices of emergency services may be the incident commander. Due to the proximity of these public safety agencies to potential hazmat sites on land they can respond quickly and adequately within their jurisdiction.

In regards to jurisdiction, area plans specify what locations would be covered for response by hazardous materials agencies. Jurisdictions may include one or more counties, one or more cities, unincorporated areas or any combination thereof. Jurisdictions may include all areas within city or county limits, which may include adjacent waters. Area plans may or may not discuss jurisdictions and response for the adjacent waters. Many local governments may not have considered response to hazardous materials for incidents which occur at docks, at adjoining bays or inlets, and at coastal waters. Their response in these waters may not have been considered due to a perception of the role of the U.S. Coast Guard and the California Department of Fish and Game in spills of oil and other petroleum-related products. Also, a local government's ability to respond to waterborne incidents may be limited.

In the coastal zone the legal OSC resides with the U.S. Coast Guard. However, the on-scene management of the incident may reside with the appropriate local government agency responder.

Local agencies may have a number of limitations in handling hazardous materials in waters and vessels. These include:

- Access to marine vessels;
- Communications with the master of the vessel;
- Hazardous materials experience with vessels;
- Experience with vessel operations;
- Knowledge and access to booming resources; and,
- Experience with marine contractors.

Therefore, the ability of representatives of local agencies to respond and be the incident commanders for hazmat marine incidents is limited.

Local agencies will vary in their ability to respond to incidents which occur in waters. The following is a general summary of local agency capabilities. These are more fully addressed in Appendix III, Tab B - Scenarios.

Docked Vessels - Most local agencies should be able to respond and take charge of incidents which occur at docked vessels. They may still require assistance from the Coast Guard to control vessel traffic, notify facilities with vulnerable intakes, and conduct booming.

Vessels at Anchorage - Some local agencies may be able to respond to incidents on vessels at anchor in bays or inlets. They may have the transportation and communication capabilities to handle the incident. There will probably be a greater need of assistance from the Coast Guard.

Vessels Underway - Few, if any, local agencies will be able to respond to incidents which occur off the coastal waters in the Pacific. For most incidents, the Coast Guard will be the primary response agency.

In all cases where hazmat incidents may impact local jurisdictions, local agencies must be notified. Even if local agencies cannot take mitigation actions at the vessel, they will still need to respond. Local governments will be responsible for the public safety of its citizens and property. They can control public access to contaminated areas. Local agencies can notify and possibly protect coast side facilities which may be impacted. Local agencies can provide logistical help to the lead agency. They can also provide personnel and other resources to the lead agency. Most local governments will provide mutual aid on request.

APPENDIX III SCENARIOS

TAB A MAJOR THREATS

The scope of this Annex is confined to marine transportation-related hazmat incidents, and this Tab is reserved for risks from bulk shipments of hazardous materials.

This Tab is to be developed.

TAB B SCENARIOS

The required scenarios for this Tab are: At Dock; Underway Inland Waters; and Underway High Seas. The scope of this Annex is confined to marine transportation-related hazmat incidents, and this Tab is reserved for containerized or intermodal shipments of hazardous materials.

This Tab is to be developed.

APPENDIX IV RESPONSE ASSETS

This Appendix identifies response organizations by their response area, beginning with county assets, then municipal assets, then nongovernmental organizations. Nongovernmental organizations include chemical mutual-aid organizations, individual companies with response units, and information sources.

Included with each response unit entry is a FIREScope description of that unit's capability. FIREScope is the Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies, a mutual-aid organization originally based on fire response, but also involved with ICS development and, now, hazmat response.

Their hazmat-response unit descriptions are as follows:

HAZMAT COMPANY TYPE I		HAZMAT COMPANY TYPE II
Capability:	Unknown Chemical Entry	Known Chemical Entry
PPE Level:	Level "A" (fully encapsulated (splash suiting w/ SCBAs) suiting)	Level "B"
Equipment:	All of Type II company equipment, plus: Chemical references Computer air modeling Capabilities for sampling Special detection & monitoring (combustible monitoring gas/oxygen concentration/radiological/pH/Heat sensing oxidation) Chemical-hazard categorizing Plugging & patching (vapor) Large leak intervention	In-suit communications Plugging & patching (liquid only) Diking, absorption, neutralization
Personnel:	5*	5*

* At least one company member trained to minimum level of Assistant Safety Officer, Hazmat (ICS-HM-222-5).

TAB A COUNTY

DEL NORTE AND HUMBOLDT COUNTIES

COUNTY-WIDE RESPONSE

Eureka Fire Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team

Response within all of Del Norte and Humboldt Counties under a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) between the counties.

FIRESCOPE HAZMAT Company, Type I.
Chief John McFarland
Business: 707-441-4000 **24 hr Emer: 707-441-4044**
Fax: 707-441-4133

MENDOCINO COUNTY

COUNTY-WIDE RESPONSE

Mendocino County Environmental Health Department,
Hazardous Materials Division

FIRESCOPE HAZMAT Company, Type I.
Captain Randy Leach
Business: 707-463-4466 **24 hr Emer: 707-459-7404**
Fax: 707-463-4138

Ukiah Valley Fire District,
Redwood Empire Hazardous Materials Incident Team (REHIT)

FIRESCOPE HAZMAT Company, Type I.
Captain Randy Leach
Business: 707-462-7921 **24 hr Emer: 707-459-7404**
Fax: 707-462-2938

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

Contra Costa County Health Services Department,
Hazardous Materials Section

FIRESCOPE HAZMAT Company, Type I.
Business: 510-646-2286 **24 hr Emer: 510-646-1112**
Fax: 510-646-2073

According to the Contra Costa County Hazardous Material Contingency Plan of 3 Feb 1993, local government agencies are responsible as follows:

1. Law Enforcement

- a. Responsibility for:
 - 1) scene management, including:
 - (a) incident command (except for the City of Richmond);
 - (b) utilization of personnel; and,
 - (c) coordination of incident operations.
 - 2) scene isolation including the securing of the scene;
 - 3) evacuation or shelter-in-place actions;

- 4) communications including on scene and off site;
 - 5) access to and from hazmat incidents located in remote areas.
 - b. The Contra Costa County Sheriff-Coroner is the Law-Enforcement Mutual-Aid Coordinator for Contra Costa County.
2. Fire Agencies
- a. Fire Departments and districts have the responsibility for:
 - 1) rescue activities;
 - 2) containment activities;
 - 3) fire-control activities;
 - 4) hazard-recognition activities; and,
 - 5) Incident Command in the City of Richmond.
 - b. The Contra Costa County Fire District is the Fire Mutual-Aid Coordinator for Contra Costa County.
3. Health Services Department
- a. Responsible for safeguarding the public health and the environment from the impacts of hazmat incidents.
 - b. Occupational Health/Hazardous Materials Specialists from the Environmental Health Division, Health Services Department are responsible for the following activities:
 - 1) health and environmental risk assessment;
 - 2) managing decontamination;
 - 3) monitoring and evaluation of hazard;
 - 4) advice on containment procedures;
 - 5) hazardous-material identification at the scene;
 - 6) advice to incident commander and other first responders regarding health, safety, site characterization, containment, decontamination, mitigation and cleanup;
 - 7) managing site cleanup at the request and under the authority of the Incident Commander; and,
 - 8) emergency hazmat removal.
 - c. Community notification.
4. Contra Costa County Office of Emergency Services - responsible for disaster resource coordination not customarily available.
5. Emergency Medical Services - responsible for medical care management.

6. Public Works - local Public Works Highway Departments are responsible for maintaining highways in their jurisdiction and may assist in necessary road closures and cleanups in cooperation with Environmental Health Services Department.
7. County Agricultural Commissioner - provides technical advice at the scene and may assist in cleanup.
8. Contra Costa County Sanitary Districts
 - a. Involvement of the districts as soon as possible during or before a spill or release is extremely important when a hazmat or subsequent cleanup action may affect a district's facilities or employees.
 - b. Some of the services which districts can provide:
 - 1) Location of sanitary sewers, manholes and pump stations;
 - 2) Estimates of travel time in a sanitary sewer;
 - 3) Grab or automatic sampling and sample preservation; and,
 - 4) Sample analysis.

LOCAL RESPONSE

City of Richmond Fire Department
Response within Richmond City Limits

FIRESCOPE HAZMAT Company, Type I.
Business: 510-307-8046 **24 hr Emer: 510-620-6901/02/03**
Fax: 510-307-8048

San Ramon Valley Fire Protection District
Response area: Information not received.

FIRESCOPE HAZMAT Company, Type I.
Business: 510-838-6600 **24 hr Emer: 510-838-6640**
Fax: 510-838-6629

OTHER ASSETS - PETRO-CHEMICAL MUTUAL AID ORGANIZATION (PMAO)

PRIMARY: Chevron Fire Dept., Richmond
(one-stop shopping, dispatches for all PMAO member facilities)
24 hr Emer: 510-242-2302, 510-242-4200, or 510-242-5555

SECONDARY: Dow Chemical
24 hr Emer: 510-432-5555

PMAO Member facilities: Chevron, Rhone-Poulenc, Dow Chemical, Du Pont, Exxon, Shell, Tosco, Huntway, Pacific Refining, Unocal, Wickland Martinez.

Member Facilities With Hazmat Response Units

1) Chevron Richmond - will respond to any product, anywhere, under mutual aid MOA with Richmond Fire Dept. Please inform Richmond Fire Dept. if you have requested Chevron's assistance.

Member Facilities Limited to Specific Hazmat Responses or Assistance

1) Dow Chemical - responds to chlorine incidents on member sites, advice available for off-site incidents.

Other member facilities have assets that can be requested by the PMAO dispatch at Chevron Richmond, but are short of a hazmat-response team, and generally respond only to on-site releases at member facilities.

MARIN COUNTY

COUNTY-WIDE RESPONSE

Marin County Fire Department

FIRESCOPE HAZMAT Company, Type I.
Business: 415-499-6717 **24 hr Emer: 415-499-7233**
Fax: 415-499-7820

Marin County Department of Waste Management

FIRESCOPE HAZMAT Company, Type I.
Business: 415-499-6647 **24 hr Emer: 415-499-7233**
Fax: 415-499-6910

LOCAL RESPONSE

San Rafael Fire Department
Response within San Rafael city limits.

FIRESCOPE HAZMAT Company, Type I.
Business: 415-485-3304 **24 hr Emer: 415-453-1515**
Fax: 415-453-1627

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

COUNTY-WIDE RESPONSE

Sacramento City Fire Department

FIRESCOPE HAZMAT Company, Type I, 3 Companies.
Business: 916-264-7070
Fax:

24 hr Emer: 916-264-5031/32 (request the On-Duty Division Chief)

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

COUNTY-WIDE RESPONSE

San Francisco Fire Department HazMat Team
Response within City and County limits of San Francisco.

FIRESCOPE HAZMAT Company, Type I.
Business: 415-558-3236 or 415-558-3206
Fax: 415-929-1058 **24 hr Emer: 415-861-8020**

SONOMA COUNTY

COUNTY-WIDE RESPONSE

Sonoma County Hazardous Materials Response Team

FIRESCOPE HAZMAT Company, Type I.
HazMat Program Manager
Business: 707-527-1152 **24 hr Emer: 707-323-4593**
Fax: 707-527-1172

LOCAL RESPONSE

Santa Rosa Fire Department Hazardous Materials Response Team
Response within cities within Sonoma County.

FIRESCOPE HAZMAT Company, Type: Information not received.
Business: 707-543-3500 **24 hr Emer: Info not received.**
Fax: 707-543-3520

Rohnert Park Department of Public Safety
Response within Rohnert Park city limits.

FIRESCOPE HAZMAT Company, Type I.
Business: 707-584-2615 **24 hr Emer: 707-584-2612**
Fax: 707-584-2683

MONTEREY COUNTY

COUNTY-WIDE RESPONSE

Monterey County Environmental Health Department, Toxic Materials Control Branch

FIRESCOPE HAZMAT Company, Type II
Jon Jennings
Business: 408-755-4511 **24-hr Emer: 408-755-5100**
Fax: 408-755-4880

City of Salinas Fire Department

FIRESCOPE HAZMAT Company, Type I
Deputy Chief Norcliff Wiley **24-hr Emer: 408-755-5100**
Business: 408-758-7261
Fax: 408-758-7265

According to the Monterey County Hazardous Material Response Plan of Oct 1990, local government agencies are responsible as follows:

1. County Office of Emergency Services

- a. Responsibility for:
 - 1) pre-incident planning;
 - 2) coordination of county interagency response; and
 - 3) receiving and coordinating mutual-aid requests, except law enforcement and fire;
- b. Primary liason between county and state and federal on-scene representatives. Maintains liason with all local agencies and state OES.

2. County Health Department/Environmental Health Division

- a. Responsibility for:
 - 1) evaluation of health hazards;
 - 2) monitoring environmental conditions;
 - 3) providing technical support; and
 - 4) certification of clean-up operations.
- c. Maintains liason with state and federal health agencies.

3. County Sheriff-Coroner's Department

- a. Responsibility for:
 - 1) execute or assist scene management, including
 - (a) maintain perimeter and scene security; and
 - (b) assist in traffic control.
 - 2) provide general law enforcement;
 - 3) coordinate law enforcement mutual aid;
 - 4) conduct search and rescue operations;
- b. The Sheriff-Coroner will maintain liasons with participating local, state, and federal agencies.

4. Public Works Department

- a. Responsible for providing necessary engineering and construction support including:
 - 1) debris removal;

- 2) construction of temporary barriers; and
 - 3) roadway maintenance
- b. The Public Works Department will maintain liasons with other local and state public works agencies.
- 5. County District Attorney
 - a. Available for emergency legal assistance concerning criminal law issues; and
 - b. Prosecutes all criminal and civil violations related to the release.
- 6. County Fire Warden
 - a. Will coordinate all fire and rescue mutual aid.
 - b. Will maintain liason with other local fire districts and city fire departments, and involved state and federal fire protection agencies.
- 7. County Communications - Operates 9-1-1 and public safety dispatch center for all county, and most special district and city police, fire, and EMS response agencies.

LOCAL RESPONSE

City of Seaside Fire Department

Response only within Seaside city limits.

FIRESCOPE HAZMAT Company, Type I

Chris Reitenour

Business: 408-899-6262 **24-hr Emer: 408-755-5100**

Fax: 408-899-6261

Naval Postgraduate School,

Fire Department / Hazardous Materials Response Team

FIRESCOPE HAZMAT Company, Type I

Response only at Naval Postgraduate School and Presidio of Monterey Annex (formerly Fort Ord).

Chief R. G. Nutt

Business: 408-656-2334 or 656-2220

Fax: 408-656-3473 **24-hr Emer: 408-755-5100**

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

COUNTY-WIDE RESPONSE

Santa Cruz County Environmental Health Department,

Hazardous Materials Branch

FIRESCOPE HAZMAT Company, Type II

Steve Schneider

Business: 408-454-2022 **24-hr Emer: 408-454-2900**

Fax: 408-454-3128

According to the Santa Cruz County Oil Spill Contingency Plan (which is also used as the hazardous material response plan) of March 1, 1994, local government agencies are responsible as follows:

1. County Emergency Services Coordinator

a. Responsibility for:

- 1) planning and coordination of local response;
- 2) notification of local government officials and state OES;
- 3) coordination of hazardous materials incident response organizations; and
- 4) coordination of mutual aid resources.

b. The county Emergency Services Coordinator is automatically notified of all incidents within the county.

2. Sheriff-Coroner/City Police Department

a. Responsibility for:

- 1) evacuation of endangered areas;
- 2) security of evacuated areas; and
- 3) traffic control.

b. The Sheriff-Coroner is the law-enforcement mutual aid coordinator.

3. Fire Protection Districts/Fire Departments will:

- a. accept incident command;
- b. prevent and suppress fire;
- c. isolate and deny entry;
- d. identify and contain hazardous materials;
- e. perform rescue operations;
- f. provide decontamination and first-aid for victims prior to transportation by ambulance;
- g. provide hazardous materials response team; and
- h. document activities

4. Health Officer is responsible for:

- a. coordinate of medical responsibilities and procedures; and
- b. implementation of disaster medical operations

5. Environmental Health Services

a. Responsible for:

- 1) assist in identification of unknown substances;
- 2) recommend and/or take action to reduce health hazards;
- 3) initiate and/or assist in incident response cost recovery; and
- 4) seek criminal prosecution as necessary and appropriate.

- b. will respond to the scene of on-land Level II and III releases, and Level I upon request.

6. County Public Works Department

a. Responsible for:

- 1) provide barricades for traffic control; and
- 2) when safe, construct dams or dikes for containment.

- b. Responds under the request and direction of the incident command safety officer.

LOCAL RESPONSE

Watsonville Fire Department

Responds to incidents in southern half of county.

FIRESCOPE HAZMAT Company, Type I

Jim Norwood

Business: 408-728-6060 **24-hr Emer: 408-454-2900**

Fax: 408-763-4054

Scotts Valley Fire Department

Responds to incidents in northern half of county.

FIRESCOPE HAZMAT Company, Type I

Battalion Chief Mike Phinn

Business: 408-438-0211 **24-hr Emer: 408-454-2900**

Fax: 408-438-0383

*The Counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego are to be developed.

TAB B REGIONWIDE RESOURCES

CHEMTREC (Emer: 1-800-424-9300, Nonemer: 1-800-262-8200) -

a 24-hour public service of the Chemical Manufacturers' Association; can provide:

- (1) immediate emergency action information for spill, leak, exposure, or fire control measures;
- (2) precautionary information;
- (3) assistance in identification of a hazardous substance if the manufacturer is known or if shipping papers are present; and,
- (4) immediate notification of manufacturers or shippers through their emergency contacts or notification of industry mutual-aid networks.

CHEMTREC can also assist with the following specific actions:

- (1) They now operate the National Poison Antidote Center (NPAC) with immediate information of most known poisons and communications to all major hospitals.
- (2) They can contact the chemical manufacturer for detailed technical information, and, in some cases, activation of the manufacturer's response team.
- (3) They can contact carriers for technical information, waybill or cargo manifest printouts, and some carriers can assist with chemical- and wreckage-removal operations.
- (4) While the Chlorine Emergency Plan (CHLOREP) is organized by the Chlorine Institute, it is activated by CHEMTREC.

CHEMICAL COMPANIES WITH ASSISTANCE OR INFORMATION RESOURCES

AMERICAN CYANAMIDE	Will assist and provide information on their products (24-Hours)	201-835-3100
B.A.S.F. WYANDOTTE	Will provide information on their products	313-282-3300
DOW CHEMICAL CO.	Will assist and provide information on their products, advice available for chlorine incidents.	517-636-4400
DU PONT	Will assist and provide information on their products, advice and response available for chlorine and hydrogen fluoride incidents on or off site.	302-774-7500
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS ASSOCIATION	Will provide information on pesticides.	513-961-9300
UNION CARBIDE	Will assist and provide information on their products.	212-551-2345